

The Advisor

Region Legal Service Office Southeast



Highlights:

- Hazardous Waste Disposal
- JAG Points of Contact Reference Guide
- Service Animals on Base

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LCDR Jim Kennedy, Director of Command Services

Greetings Southeast! Assuming the title of Command Services Director comes with a lot of responsibilities – but none more important (or intimidating) than writing the preface for "the Advisor." For my inaugural Advisor discussion, I'd like to reflect on the past and provide some thoughts for our future.

2015 was an extremely busy and productive year for command services. Through your hard work, you advised your installation and tenant clients on countless legal issues; you helped facilitate multiple Air Shows, Fleet Weeks, and major on-base public visitations; at a moment's notice, you sprang into action to provide support in the wake of the tragic Chattanooga incident; and you supported post-trial review in dozens of cases. On top of that, you supported an extensive Article 6 inspection with a constantly-evolving schedule.

While it's impossible to say exactly what 2016 has in store for us, I think it's safe to predict that the legal landscape for our commanders will continue to become more complex as additional laws, regulations, and reporting requirements are promulgated from above. As such, the demand for our services will only increase.

Finally, I urge you to review RLSO SE's new mission statement if you haven't done so already. CAPT Klein's priorities of "Service, Shipmate, and Self" are my priorities. While they've only been in writing for a brief time, it was your embodiment of these priorities that helped you all succeed in 2015. And by continuing to embrace them in 2016, you'll continue to excel in your practice.

Summary Court-Martial: Another Disciplinary Tool at the Commander's Disposal

LT Megan Jackler, Staff Judge Advocate, Naval Construction Battalion Center Gulfport

"You can't handle the truth!" Many judge advocates often quote Jack Nicholson's famous growl during his general court-martial testimony regarding a young Private's hazing-related death. Most of us have seen at least one court-martial but have never seen a summary court-martial (SCM). Though exceedingly rare in modern practice, the SCM is still a valuable item in the commander's military justice toolkit. This article discusses the features of a summary court-martial, compares it to other means of discipline at the commander's disposal, and offers practice tips for the Staff Judge Advocate or legal officer. A summary court-martial is a great tool to swiftly execute good order and discipline without expending the resources – and time – necessary to litigate a full trial.

What is a SCM?

The military justice system has three types of courts-martial: general, special and summary. Though most cases can technically be tried at any type of court-martial, each forum is best suited to particular types of cases, depending on the charges. A general court-martial is similar to a "felony" trial for the most serious offenses, such as rape, sexual assault, aggravated battery, and murder. The most serious confinement eligible at a general court-martial is life without the possibility of parole (or death, if referred to trial as a death-eligible case). A special court-martial is similar to a "misdemeanor" trial and is reserved for less serious offenses as the maximum confinement available is one year. Cases typically tried at special courts-martial include orders violations, unauthorized absences, larceny, assault/battery, and sexual harassment. Both general and special courts-martial are similar to every American's view of the criminal justice process with a jury of people (senior in rank to the accused) that decide the case, the prosecutor and defense counsel who present their cases to the jury, and the presiding judge. *(continued on page 2)*

(Summary court-martial, cont'd)

A SCM is quite different. The judge, jury, prosecutor, and defense counsel all reside in one person – the summary court-martial officer (“SCMO”). The SCMO is a commissioned officer, typically a non-lawyer in the rank of O-4 or above, who receives a package from the legal advisor with the charges and script. The SCMO takes the accused’s plea of guilty or not guilty, works through the case with the accused, and decides the verdict. If there is a guilty finding, the SCMO also decides the sentence.

There are two other key differences between a SCM and the other types of courts-martial. First, unlike a general or special court-martial conviction, a SCM conviction is not technically a federal conviction. Though it stays on the member’s military record, it will not appear on his or her criminal record. This also means that a SCM conviction for domestic violence will not likely restrain the member from being able to carry firearms in the future, and a sexual assault conviction will not require the member to register as a sex offender with the state. The second major difference is that the accused has no constitutional right to counsel at the SCM. (However, a savvy defense counsel can stand outside the door or near the phone in case the client has questions during the proceeding and wants to take a break to consult with the attorney.) The rules for a SCM, located in Chapter XIII of the Rules for Courts-Martial, recognize the burden this places on the accused, so the SCMO is tasked with protecting the accused’s legal rights throughout the proceeding.



SCM punishments are based on the accused’s rank. For members E-4 and below, the SCM may impose a sentence of 30 days confinement in addition to hard labor without confinement for 45 days, restriction for two months, forfeiture of 2/3 pay per month for one month, and reduction to the lowest pay grade. Thus, a SCM is often called “NJP plus,” as the punishments are similar to those available at NJP. Members E-5 and above cannot be confined or sentenced to hard labor and can be reduced by one paygrade only. A chief petty officer, for example, can lose his anchors at SCM but not at NJP. An officer or midshipman is not eligible for a SCM.

Finally, a Sailor has the right to refuse trial by SCM. If that happens, the Government considers whether to take the Sailor to a special or general court-martial.

Why do a SCM?

Is it worth all the effort, you ask? It is, but with caveats. A SCM is ideally suited for a case of relatively low-level misconduct – in other words, not a felony. If your command has expeditious mission requirements or other issues that make it impractical to wait for the prosecution review process (which could take several months to a year depending on the case and complexity), a SCM is an expeditious way to provide swift discipline. Once the charges and paperwork are ready, the trial can convene in a few days. Additionally, offering a SCM can be used as legal leverage if your command is concerned that a Sailor will refuse NJP, and it can be a plea bargain compromise back down from special court-martial if the command does not want the case to go back to NJP. (Of course, if the Sailor refuses trial by SCM, then you’re back to where you started.)

The SCM is not without its disadvantages. Preparing the case for trial still takes a significant amount of work in terms of drafting the paperwork and preparing witnesses. The pre-trial administrative burden shifts from the trial counsel to the legal officer. The SCM cannot separate or punitively discharge a Sailor. Administrative separation is a separate process, though it often immediately follows a SCM. As addressed above, the SCM conviction does not appear on the accused’s criminal record, and a conviction on certain charges will not trigger “collateral consequences” such as limits on possessing firearms or requiring sex offender registration. If the victim or the Navy would like this “collateral consequence” available to the accused, then a SCM is not appropriate.

Practice Tips for Convening a SCM

1. Liaise early and often with the trial counsel. When the convening authority makes the decision to convene a SCM, the trial counsel can assist with drafting charges.
2. If your case already has existing charges that were “referred” to trial (meaning that a special or general court-martial has been convened) a “flap-referral” may be necessary. A flap-referral changes the referral block of the DD 458 (Block 14) to change the type of court-martial. Simply cut out a newly typed and signed SCM referral block and tape it over the original. Seek a trial counsel’s assistance if you are unsure of the process.
3. Identify your SCMO and prepare the documents immediately. Besides the standard military charge sheet (DD Form 458), you will also need a convening order, rights acknowledgement, and a script. Follow the same procedures as you would to staff standard court-martial documents for the commander’s signature.
4. Brief your SCMO on the applicable procedure and law regarding the SCM merits and sentencing phases. Review the DD Form 2329 and provide a sample of how to properly complete it. It is a good practice to review the text of the “beyond a reasonable doubt” jury instruction, along with the elements of the charges at issue. For these, ask the trial counsel or SJA to print the applicable sections of the Military Bench Book (the trial script and template military documents underlying courts-martial).
5. Remind the convening authority and all parties that the case doesn’t end on the day of trial. When the SCM is complete, create a copy of the entire record for the accused and check with the trial counsel about preparing a copy for the victim (where appropriate). Ensure the accused knows the proper procedure for requesting clemency from the convening authority. When the clemency request is received, assist the convening authority with assembling the package for the judge advocate’s review and taking convening authority’s action. In our area, the Navy Region Southeast SJA completes the judge advocate review required in Rule for Courts-Martial 1306(c).

As always, contact your Staff Judge Advocate or trial counsel for assistance. Good luck “handling the truth”!

Political Activity & Election 2016

LT Paul C. Wagoner, Assistant Staff Judge Advocate, Naval Air Station Jacksonville

The 2016 Presidential election is less than a year away. Command leadership has certain responsibilities to ensure all military members have the opportunity to vote. In addition, everyone needs to be aware of Department of Defense (DoD) guidance about their political activities. When considering whether to participate in any political activity, make sure you avoid the appearance of DoD endorsement.

Installation Issues

Command leadership should ensure that candidates do not conduct campaign-related activity on-base. To be considered a candidate, ask whether the individual has formally announced his or her campaign. If so, the activity is barred. There is an exception if the candidate is conducting official business. For instance, if a candidate is an incumbent who represents the district in which the installation is located, that candidate may attend official functions in their capacity as a representative. Likewise, if a candidate is a drilling reservist who has to be on base to do his or her job, that candidate is conducting official business and the activity is permitted. Nevertheless, leadership should take care that media coverage of all events on base avoids the appearance of DoD endorsement.

Command leadership also has a responsibility to encourage voting by service members by making it widely available, promoting the use of absentee ballots, and appointing a command voting assistance officer.

(continued on page 4)



(Political Activity, *continued*)

Social Media

- You CAN express personal views on issues/candidates
- BUT use a disclaimer if you are identifiable as a member of DoD online
- DON'T share/retweet/directly link to partisan groups or candidates (this is considered distributing literature on their behalf)
- DON'T post/comment on partisan pages



The chart below summarizes the right and left laterals for service members – and remember to consult a staff judge advocate at any time!

Activity	Members of the Armed Forces on <i>ACTIVE DUTY</i>	Members of the Armed Forces NOT on Active Duty
<i>Promote and encourage voting</i>	YES	YES
<i>Attend partisan political club meetings</i>	YES (when not in uniform)	YES (when not in uniform)
<i>Serve in an official capacity of a partisan political club</i>	NO	YES (when not in uniform and no appearance of DoD endorsement)
<i>Speak before a partisan political gathering</i>	NO	YES (when not in uniform and no appearance of DoD endorsement)
<i>Perform any duties for a partisan political committee or candidate</i>	NO	YES (when not in uniform and no appearance of DoD endorsement)
<i>Write a letter to the editor</i>	YES (may need disclaimer)	YES (may need disclaimer)
<i>Publish partisan political writings soliciting votes</i>	NO	YES (when no appearance of DoD endorsement)
<i>Attend partisan fundraisers and events (merely as a spectator)</i>	YES (when not in uniform and no appearance of DoD endorsement)	YES (when not in uniform and no appearance of DoD endorsement)
<i>Participate in partisan fundraisers and events (more than mere spectator)</i>	NO	YES (when not in uniform and no appearance of DoD endorsement)
<i>Contribute money to a political party or candidate</i>	YES	YES
<i>March in a partisan political parade</i>	NO (regardless of whether in uniform)	YES (when not in uniform and no appearance of DoD endorsement)

Civilians

The Hatch Act restricts partisan political activities by civilians as well. Most DOD civilians are “less restricted,” meaning they may engage in partisan political activity *but only during non-duty hours and outside the Federal workplace*. These civilians may join and be active in a political party or club and help organize fundraising events. However, they may not solicit or accept political contributions.

Sources: DODD 1344.10, 2016 DOD Public Affairs Guidance, Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§ 7321-7326)

Hazardous Waste Disposal

LCDR Elizabeth Rosso, Deputy Region Environmental Counsel

Day-to-day military activities often produce waste. In many cases, a routine process such as painting, cleaning, or stripping will use a substance or product – including the personal protective equipment worn while performing those activities – that becomes not only waste, but hazardous waste (HW). So, how should you manage HW? Read on!

At the federal level, management of HW is governed by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the regulations passed to implement that law. RCRA mandates cradle-to-grave management and control of waste “so as to minimize the present and future threat to human health and the environment” (42 U.S.C. §6902(b)). The statute itself provides the basic waste-management framework, but the details lie in the regulations found in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 C.F.R.), Parts 260-268, 270-273, and 279-280.

Most states have been delegated the authority to run their own RCRA programs, and those states have largely adopted the federal regulations – so even though it may be a state inspector who comes knocking, he’s going to be enforcing the federal regulations as well as any additional requirements that state might have. Generally speaking, the state will require anyone who generates, treats, stores, disposes of, or transports HW to have a state permit authorizing that activity. The permit will incorporate all applicable regulatory requirements.

For the Navy, the installation Commanding Officer (ICO) is named as the permit holder for all HW activities being performed on the installation, even if those activities are being performed by tenant commands. Thus, it is important for everyone on the installation who generates or handles HW to ensure that they are in compliance with the installation’s permit and all applicable laws, regulations, and policies.

Per federal regulations and Navy policy, a person who generates a solid waste must determine if that waste is hazardous. This is called a waste stream determination, and it is the responsibility of each installation and command to make such a determination at the point at which the waste is generated.

In order for something to be HW, it must first be determined to be a solid waste. The RCRA definition of “solid waste,” however, is very broad, and includes “solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material” (42 U.S.C. §6903(27)). So, if it’s waste, it’s almost certainly solid waste. The next step is to determine the nature of that solid waste. This is a multi-step process governed by 40 C.F.R. §261.2:

1. Determine if the waste is excluded from regulation. Exclusions are listed in 40 C.F.R. §261.4.
2. Determine if the waste is a listed waste. There are two types of HW under RCRA – listed and characteristic. Listed wastes are provided in 40 C.F.R. Part 261 Subpart D.
3. If the waste is not a listed waste, determine if it is a characteristic waste. This can be accomplished either through knowledge of the waste and/or the process that produced it, or through testing to determine if the waste is corrosive, reactive, ignitable, or toxic.
4. If the waste is determined to be hazardous (either listed or characteristic), then it must be managed in accordance with the applicable regulations.

The determination must be reviewed periodically to ensure that it is still accurate.

As discussed above, the ICO is the permit holder for the entire installation, but HW may be generated by either the installation itself or one or more tenant commands. In the latter case, the tenant command is the generator of the waste, and is responsible for performing the waste stream determination.

Anyone with questions about waste stream determinations or their responsibilities regarding solid and hazardous waste management can contact the Installation Environmental Program Director for assistance.



A Guide to Navy JAG Services

LTJG Alyssa Willams, Assistant Staff Judge Advocate, Naval Air Station Jacksonville

Who ya gonna call? With the need for legal services constantly growing, identifying which JAG to call can be the first step toward timely and accurate service. The Judge Advocate General's Corps is divided into several departments specializing in different services. The list below is a handy way to tell which JAG can assist you with the advice you need.

COMMAND JUDGE ADVOCATE/STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE: Command Judge Advocates, also known as Staff Judge Advocates, provide impartial legal advice to commands. Most commonly, Command Judge Advocates provide advice for ethics issues (including gift acceptances, fundraisers, and charities), regulatory compliance, disciplinary process and options, administrative separations, investigations, and line of duty determinations. Staff Judge Advocates often liaison with the Navy's other legal departments or local governments and authorities on behalf of the command. The office proactively provides trainings or command briefs to sailors on command topics with legal implications.

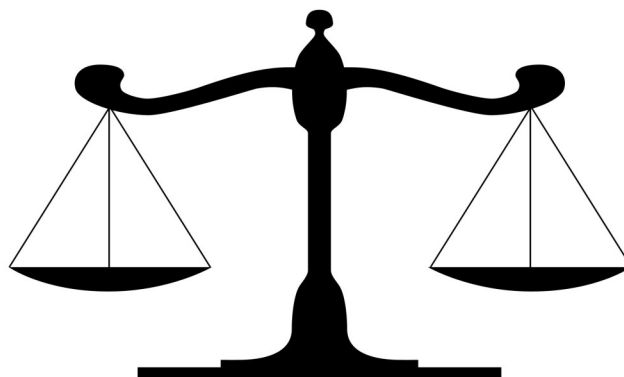
LEGAL ASSISTANCE: Legal Assistance is what most members mean when they need to "see legal." This office assists members with day to day legal troubles by providing advice on the sailor's options for resolution, resolving the issue where able, and identifying additional helpful resources. Legal Assistance frequently assists with notary services, wills, powers of attorney, landlord/tenant, consumer affairs, payday loans, and some family law issues (marriage, divorce, and child custody consultations). Legal Assistance proactively works on behalf of its service members by providing indoc briefs to new sailors, briefing commands on the above issues, and helping commands track businesses taking advantage of our sailors.

TRIAL SERVICES: Trial Services is the Navy's prosecution office. Three offices serve the entire Southeast Region, which is comprised of twelve states and Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Trial Services attorneys receive and review cases for potential criminal action from NCIS, preliminary investigations, or command investigations. Trial counsel will review the investigation, conduct any necessary follow up investigation, advise victims and witnesses of their rights, and provide a recommendation to the command regarding the disposition of the case. Depending on the command's decision, cases may go forward to court-martial or to an alternative disposition.

DEFENSE SERVICES: Defense Services provides free defense counsel services to members for courts-martial, administrative separations, and boards of inquiry. The Defense office is also available for consultations regarding a sailor's disciplinary and administrative options and processes, empowering them to informatively exercise their rights. Although the Defense office services are free, members may retain civilian counsel at their own expense if they wish.

VICTIM'S LEGAL COUNSEL: Victim's Legal Counsel (often called "VLC") ensures victims of sexual assault and misconduct can fully exercise their rights throughout the legal process. VLC provide confidential advice on a victim's reporting options and resources and assists them throughout the legal process. VLC is available for consultations on eligibility for services for victims of non-sexual offenses and can often identify additional resources for victims of crime.

Fill out and save the template on the right as a handy reference for the different JAG points of contact at your installation!



JAG REFERENCE SHEET

Please find contact information for RL SO SE JAG offices at: http://www.jag.navy.mil/legal_services/rloso/rloso_southeast.htm

**STAFF/
COMMAND JUDGE
ADVOCATE**
PHONE:

Mission: To provide impartial legal advice to commands on:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| -Ethics Issues | -Gift Acceptance | -Fundraising/Charity Rules |
| -Disciplinary Options | -NJP Process | -Court-Martial Process |
| -Civilian Authorities Liaison | -Board of Inquiries | -Administrative Separations |
| -Administrative Investigation | -Line of Duty Analysis | -Command Trainings/Briefs |

AND MORE!

**LEGAL
ASSISTANCE**
Phone:

Mission: To assist sailors with every day legal issues

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| -Notary Services | -Wills | -Powers of Attorney |
| -Landlord/Tenant | -Consumer Affairs | -Payday Loans |
| -Marriage Consultations | -Divorce Consultations | -Family Support |
| -Identity Theft Response | -Sailor Indocs | -Financial Resource Advice |
| -Command Trainings on Legal Issues | | -Track Abusive Business Practices |

AND MORE!

**TRIAL
SERVICES**
Phone:

Mission: To analyze and prosecute cases for the Navy

- | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| -Review Investigations | -Conduct Follow Up Investigation | |
| Provide Recommendations for: | | |
| -Summary Court-Martial | -Special Court-Martial | -General Court-Martial |
| -NJP | -Dismissal | -Advise Victims and Witnesses of Federal Rights |

**DEFENSE
SERVICES**
Phone:

Mission: To represent and advise Sailors in adverse matter against the Government, including:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| -Summary Court-Martial | -Special Court-Martial | -General Court-Martial |
| -Administrative Separation | -Board of Inquiry | -Article 31(b) |
| -NJP/Captain's Mast | -Eligibility Consultations | -Complaints of Wrong |

Consultations about a sailor's disciplinary/administrative options and processes are available.
Services are free. Sailors may also retain civilian counsel at their own expense.

**VICTIM'S
LEGAL
COUNSEL**
Phone:

Mission: To represent and assist victims of sexual crimes throughout the military justice process

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| - Reporting Options | -Victim Resources | -Victim's Rights Advice |
| - Guidance and Advocacy Through Process | -Eligibility Consultations | |

Victims of non-sexual offenses can contact VLC to discuss possible representation.

NCIS:
CHAPLAIN:
VICTIM'S ADVOCATE:

BASE POLICE:
COUNSELING:
HOSPITAL:

Service and Support Animals on Military Installations

LT Lauren Hugel, Staff Judge Advocate, Naval Air Station Fort Worth Joint Reserve Base

Recently, throughout the Region, there have been a number of questions about the rules regarding service and emotional support animals on board military installations. For example, can a family keep a restricted breed of dog in base housing if it is an emotional support animal? Can a retiree bring a Chihuahua into the Commissary if it is a service animal? If so, what documentation is required to certify the animals?

The rights of disabled individuals with service and emotional support animals (also referred to as therapy, comfort, or companion animals) are governed by two major Federal laws: the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and the Fair Housing Act (FHA). These acts and their applicability on military installations are discussed below.

Americans with Disabilities Act

The ADA prohibits state and local governments, businesses, and non-profit service providers from discriminating against individuals on the basis of disability and requires these organizations to make their public accommodations accessible to people with disabilities. The Act also provides specific regulations regarding service animals.

The ADA defines a **service animal** as “a **dog** that has been individually trained to do work or perform tasks for an individual with a disability.” Other species of animals, whether wild or domestic, trained or untrained, are not considered service animals. Under the ADA, **emotional support animals** are not service animals, because they have not been trained to do a specific task. The ADA says service animals must be allowed in most public places, but it does not extend that requirement to emotional support animals.

The ADA requires that state and local governments, businesses, and nonprofit organizations that serve the public must allow service animals to accompany people with disabilities in all areas of the facility where the public is normally allowed to go. Although the ADA is not binding on the Department of Defense (DoD), a 2008 DoD memorandum states that DoD facilities of all types shall comply with the ADA as well as Section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Fair Housing Amendments of 1988. Accordingly, service animals are allowed on military installations, and the policies of the Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA), the Navy Exchange (NEX), and the Army & Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) are to comply with the ADA in their facilities.

There are only two questions the ADA permits organizations to ask a person with a service animal when it is not obvious what service the animal provides: 1) Is the animal required because of a disability? and 2) What work or task has the animal been trained to perform? Service animal handlers may not be asked to provide documentation or other proof that the dog has been trained as a service animal. Similarly, there is no requirement for service animals to wear any type of identifier, such as a vest, halter, or special collar.

Handlers must ensure proper care and supervision of their service animal; if a service animal exhibits unacceptable behavior or is not under the control of its handler, there is no requirement for a business or other entity to allow the animal on its premises and a business may deny access to a dog that is disruptive (e.g., barks uncontrollably, is not housebroken, growls, jumps on people, runs away).

Fair Housing Act

The FHA protects individuals who are renting, buying, or securing financing for housing from discrimination on the basis of a disability or handicap and a number of other bases, such as race and religion. On base and public-private venture (PPV) housing are subject to the FHA, which requires landlords to make “reasonable accommodations” in rules, policies, practices or services if necessary for a disabled person to live in the housing. For example, a building with a no pets policy must allow a blind person to keep a guide dog. Similarly, restricted breed rules do not apply to service and support animals. Unlike the ADA, under the FHA, reasonable accommodations must be made for “assistance animals,” which are not limited to dogs and include emotional support animals.

In order to be entitled to accommodation under the FHA for a support animal, the tenant must have a letter from a doctor or therapist stating they have a disability and explaining how the support animal helps the individual cope with the disability.

Military Policy on Service Animals for Active Duty Servicemembers

Service dogs are becoming increasingly popular for people with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and the regulations governing their use within the military are largely in the development phase. The Army has a policy for authorization and issuance of service dogs to eligible soldiers. The Navy, however, does not have a service animal policy, and Navy Medicine does not have a process through which Sailors can get a service animal. Members who are fit for full duty, by definition, do not meet the criteria for a service dog.

For specific questions regarding service and support animals, contact your local staff judge advocate.

Results of Recent Navy Region Southeast Courts-Martial

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL

- In Mayport, Florida, FR, USN was tried for sexual assault and pled guilty to unauthorized absence, wrongful use of marijuana, larceny, restriction breaking, and wrongfully obtaining services. On 7 October 2015, the panel of members returned a verdict of not guilty to sexual assault and sentenced him to be discharged with a Dishonorable Discharge, to forfeit all pay and allowances, and confinement for 3 years.
- In Mayport, Florida, BM2, USN was tried for abusive sexual contacts. On 21 October 2015, the panel of members returned a verdict of guilty to three abusive sexual contacts and not guilty to one abusive sexual contact and sentenced him to be discharged with a Dishonorable Discharge, reduction in rank to paygrade E-1, and confinement for 6 months.
- In Jacksonville, Florida, LS2, USN pled guilty pursuant to a pretrial agreement to sexual assault of a child and desertion. On 3 September 2015, the military judge sentenced him to be discharged with a Dishonorable Discharge, reduction in rank to paygrade E-1, and confinement for 9 years. Pursuant to a pre-trial agreement, confinement greater than 6 years is to be suspended.
- In Jacksonville, Florida, AO2, USN pled guilty pursuant to a pretrial agreement to violation of a general order and abusive sexual contact. On 23 September 2015, the military judge sentenced him to be discharged with a Bad Conduct Discharge, reduction in rank to paygrade E-1, and confinement for 10 months. Pursuant to the pretrial agreement, confinement greater than 8 months is to be suspended.
- In Mayport, Florida, SA, USN pled guilty pursuant to a pretrial agreement to unlawful entry of a dwelling house and sexual abuse of a child. On 25 September 2015, the military judge sentenced him to be discharged with a Dishonorable Discharge, reduction in rank to paygrade E-1, to forfeit all pay and allowances, and confinement for 9 years. Pursuant to the pretrial agreement, confinement greater than 3 years is to be suspended.

SPECIAL COURTS-MARTIAL

- In Jacksonville, Florida, AEAN, USN pled guilty pursuant to a pretrial agreement to negligent destruction of military property and drunken operation of a vehicle. On 2 October 2015, the military judge sentenced him to forfeit \$1,000 per month for 2 months, reduction in rank to paygrade E-2, and restriction for 60 days. The pretrial agreement had no effect on his sentence.
 - In Jacksonville, Florida, MTCS, USN pled guilty pursuant to a pretrial agreement to making a false official statement and wrongfully giving a false or unauthorized pass. On 16 October 2015, the military judge sentenced him to forfeit \$3,000 per month for 6 months, reduction in rank to paygrade E-7, and a fine of \$2,242.59. The pretrial agreement had no effect on his sentence.
 - In Pensacola, Florida, HN, USN was tried for violating a lawful general order, abusive sexual contacts, and assault consummated by a battery. On 28 October 2015, the panel of members returned a verdict of guilty to all charges and sentenced him to be discharged with a Bad Conduct Discharge and restriction for 45 days.
 - In Pensacola, Florida, IS2 USN pled guilty pursuant to a pretrial agreement to reckless driving, disorderly conduct, resisting apprehension, assault on a civilian police officer, and using reproachful words. On 24 September 2015, the military judge sentenced him to be discharged with a Bad Conduct Discharge, reduction in rank to paygrade E-1, and confinement for 6 months. Pursuant to the pretrial agreement, confinement greater than 3 months is to be suspended.
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Region Legal Service Office Southeast

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CAPT Mark Klein

Executive Officer
CDR Jennifer Roper

Navy Region Southeast
Staff Judge Advocate
CDR Nell Evans

**Navy Region Southeast Staff Judge Advocate Offices:**

Region Legal Service Office Southeast (RLSO SE) supports the operational readiness of Department of Navy assets in the Southeastern United States by providing responsive, timely and accurate legal guidance, support services and training in the areas of military justice and administrative law. RLSO SE headquarters is located onboard Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Florida and has detachments throughout the Region and Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. RLSO SE geographic area of responsibility includes the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas as well as Cuba, Puerto Rico, South America and portions of Mexico.

Commander, Navy Region Southeast	(904) 542-2133—DSN 942
CNRSE Deputy SJA	(904) 542-5974—DSN 942
Command Services Director	(904) 542-3904—DSN 942
Naval Air Station Jacksonville	(904) 542-2941—DSN 942
Naval Station Mayport	(904) 270-6289 x1801—DSN 270
Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay	(912) 573-4732—DSN 573
Naval Air Station Key West	(305) 293-2833—DSN 483
Naval Station Guantanamo Bay	011-53-99-4834—DSN 660
Naval Air Station Pensacola	(850) 452-4402—DSN 459
Naval Air Station Meridian	(601) 679-2340—DSN 637
Naval Construction Battalion Center Gulfport	(228) 871-2627—DSN 868
Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans	(504) 678-9555—DSN 678
Naval Air Station Corpus Christi	(361) 961-3569—DSN 861
Naval Air Station Fort Worth Joint Reserve Base	(817) 782-7990—DSN 739
Naval Air Station Whiting Field	(850) 623-7231—DSN 868
Chief of Naval Air Training (CNATRA)	(361) 961-3578—DSN 861
Naval Air Technical Training Center (NATTC)	(850) 452-7200 x4632—DSN 459
CID Corry Station	(850) 452-6290—DSN 459
Naval Support Activity Mid-South	(901) 874-5794—DSN 882

